



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Mysore Gazette

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

BANGALORE, THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1911.

NOTIFICATION. No. R. 5125—Agri. 77-10-3; dated 7th March 1911.
OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM.

The accompanying report of the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, on the measures adopted by certain private gentlemen for the manufacture of jaggory, is hereby published for general information.

By Order,
C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Officiating Secretary to Government, General

and Revenue Departments.

Letter No. R. C. 444, dated the 7th–8th December 1910, from the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, to the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.

With reference to your Memo No. 12077, dated the 27th May 1910, forwarding copy of your letter No. 12076, dated the 27th May 1910, to the Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Departments, re improving the quality of jaggory and calling for a full report on the measures adopted by Messrs. Urgehalli Krishniengar, Guruva Reddi and Agaram Rama Reddi for the manufacture of jaggory, etc., I have the honour to state that Mr. C. S. Kuppusami Iyengar, Assistant Commissioner, Clospet Sub-Division, and Mr. A. Hayes, the then acting Assistant Commissioner and Civil Officer, Bangalore, were deputed for personal inspection of the plant and machinery set up by the above raiyats with a request to submit a full and clear report on the operations connected, the measure of success so far achieved and necessity for expert guidance and help. Each of the above officers has submitted a detailed report on the points asked for. The reports which are expansive and give the necessary information are enclosed herein in original.

2. From the report of Mr. Kuppusami Iyengar, it will be seen that 38 acres have now been planted with sugar cane by Mr. Urgehalli Krishniengar and the number of shoots is estimated at 3 lakhs. The engine installed by this gentleman is being worked by a local trained man and no necessity is felt for expert advice. The number of men employed for work daily is said to be 150 and the mill is reported to be working between 16 to 18 hours a day.

3. Mr. A. Hayes personally inspected the mills employed by Messrs. Guruva Reddi and Agaram Rama Reddi; both these mills working from 6 A.M. to 6 P.M. and the number of coolies employed being 50 and 80 respectively. From this officer's report it will be seen that these two raiyats have planted sugar cane on an average extent of 50 and 20 acres of land respectively and the number of shoots is estimated at about 5 lakhs and 2 lakhs. The machinery employed by these two persons stopped action on one or two occasions when expert men had to be sent for on this ground. Messrs. Guruva Reddi and Rama Reddi represented to Mr. Hayes that they require expert advice and guidance as the want of adequate knowledge of the machinery and its working causes much inconvenience at times.

4. It is evident from the Assistant Commissioners' reports that milling with machine is much more profitable than milling with iron mills worked by bullocks.

ENCLOSURE No. I.

Report of Mr. C. S. Cuppusami Iyengar, Assistant Commissioner, dated 14th

November 1910

As desired, I paid a visit to the Urgehalli Kayamgutta village yesterday morning. Mr. Krishniengar met me and took me round the estate.

2. He has installed an oil engine (6½ H. P.) of the Hornsby patent and works a centrifugal pump, a sugar cane mill and a ragi thrashing machine with it. The oil engine was got from Messrs. Massey and Co., Madras, and the sugar cane mill was imported from A. W. Smith & Co., Glasgow. Each of them is said to have cost Rs. 1,700. Both of them were installed in January 1906, and cane was milled with the power mill in 1906, 1907, 1908 and 1909. There was no sugar cane crop in 1910. Now 38 acres have been planted with sugar cane and the number of shoots is estimated at 3 lakhs. The cane will be ready for milling in January. Mr. Krishniengar explained to me the working of the oil engine and the mill. He told me that the mill is worked between 16 to 18 hours a day, that about 150 men are engaged each day and that the quantity of jaggory made per day is 200 maunds of 27 lbs. Milling with engine power is said to be about 40 to 50 per cent more profitable than the old method of milling with iron mills worked by bullock power. It is also said that the engine power mill gives 25 per cent more juice. Mr. Krishniengar thinks that it will take about 2½ months to mill three lakhs of cane.

3. No sugar is made for the present. Mr. Krishniengar, informed me that he intends ordering for sugar evaporating plant.

4. The oil engine is being worked by a locally trained man and has till now given no trouble. Mr. Krishniengar does not feel any need for expert advice.

5. A loan of Rs. 9,000 has been sanctioned. Mr. Krishniengar has taken only Rs. 2,000 out of it and has utilised the amount in getting out the pumping plant, construction of wells for pumping purposes, etc. He says he will take the balance of the loan when he orders for the sugar evaporating plant.

6. The oil engine, mill, etc., are installed in a building roofed with corrugated iron. Eight pans have been provided for heating the juice and these are also placed in the same building.

7. The engine is also used to work the pump when the tanks become dry and water is required for irrigation purposes.

ENCLOSURE No. II.

Report of Mr. A. Hayes, Acting Assistant Commissioner.

In obedience to No. 2926, dated the 8th June 1910, I beg to submit the following report regarding the sugar cane mill imported by Guruva Reddi of Hudi. I have already separately submitted a report regarding the mill imported by Rama Reddi and a copy of which I have enclosed herein.

Kundlahalli.
Kaggadasa Basavanpura.

This Guruva Reddi pays about Rs. 1,000 kadayam towards Government and owns the marginally noted jodi villages of this taluk.

He plants on an average yearly about 40 to 50 acres with sugar cane and the number of canes raised may roughly be estimated at about five lakhs.

In October 1908, Guruva Reddi secured a loan of Rs. 5,000 from Government and imported the following machinery:—

	Rs.
One sugar cane crushing mill for	2,000
One oil engine	2,000
Implements and tools	500

and the remaining Rs. 500 he spent on erecting buildings to locate the machinery.

The machinery arrived in February 1909 and has worked for the last two seasons of 1909 and 1910. The engine is one of $7\frac{1}{2}$ horse power, of the Hornsby patent and the sugar cane mill is one the kind which are now being imported for engine-power.

Guruva Reddi has not erected proper buildings for the plant and ovens, he has put up temporary sheds at Jodi Kundlahalli village in which he has for the present located the machinery, and has carried out the jaggory manufacture for the last two years.

The mill used to work from 6 A.M. to 6 P.M. daily and the number of coolies employed was on an average about 50, and the quantity of jaggory turned out from the 14 ovens daily was 20 bags of seven maunds each.

Guruva Reddi informs me that he intends erecting a large building at a cost of about Rs. 3,000 for this purpose in the near future, with arrangements for the manufacture of refined sugar also; and is in need of expert advice for which he means to apply for to Government.

I am informed that the machinery gave trouble on three or four occasions and stopped action, when men from Bangalore and Urgalli had to be called in to set it right, and on one occasion an expert had to be sent, from Messrs. Massey & Co., and that great inconvenience was consequently experienced.

As compared with the old system I am informed that the work of milling the cane and converting it into jaggory by the improved methods, can be done in quarter of the time; with a great deal of saving in manual and animal labour even though the cane is at present carted to the site of the mill from several villages; and the yield is also reported to be 20 per cent in excess of the old system.

In conclusion, I beg to add that it was strongly represented to me, during my visits to these villages that great inconvenience was experienced for want of adequate knowledge of the machinery and its working, and in some cases, serious loss was also hazarded owing to the machinery suddenly coming to a dead stop which was afterwards attributed to very trifling causes thereby establishing a great necessity for expert guidance in these cases, the necessity for which is further enhanced by the intention on the part of Guruva Reddi to manufacture refined sugar in the near future.

MEMORANDUM.

As personally directed I beg to submit the following report in connection with the sugar cane crushing mill imported by Rama Reddi of Agara village, Begur hobli, Bangalore Taluk.

2. This Rama Reddy, is a wealthy raiyat of the Vakkaliga community paying about Rs. 2,000 kadayam, he owns about 100 head of cattle, a few of which are the finest specimen available in these parts.

3. He informs me that he first conceived the idea of importing a sugar cane mill while attending the lectures at the Agricultural Exhibition at Mysore about the year 1908.

4. Subsequently after hearing of Mr. Urgahalli Krishniengar and Guruva Reddy, having imported similar mills he ordered one from Europe through Messrs. Massey & Co., while the oil engine was purchased from a firm in Calcutta.

The mill cost about Rs. 2,000 and the oil engine with its appurtenances about Rs. 2,000 also. They arrived about the end of last year, after the milling season, and had to be kept by till a building was ready.

5. While the machinery was on its way, Rama Reddy, applied to the Deputy Commissioner and obtained the land in front of the village for an upset price of Rs. 27, and soon after the arrival of the machinery, he laid the foundation of a massive building 100 feet long by 40 feet wide. It is built of granite to the height of 10 feet, above which a brick wall raises the height to about 18 feet all around. The roofing is composed of large iron trusses and teakwood covered over with Mangalore tiles.

6. There are ovens for 12 pans, and the construction of the ovens together with the underground tunnel to convey smoke, and the immense chimney which is partly finished, reflect great credit on the ingenuity of Rama Reddy. I may mention that Rama Reddy is illiterate, but his powers of perception and his natural intelligence are great. He informs me that he derived his ideas about the construction of this building and the erection of the plant from the Tileworks at the City of Bangalore to which he was supplying firewood.

7. The cost of the building is roughly estimated about Rs. 5,000 inclusive of the cost of iron trusses. He intends enlarging the building by running a verandah all round, to afford shelter to the workmen and also for the erection of a paddy husking machine and a threshing mill.

8. As regards the working of the mill itself, he informs me that he commenced work on the 5th March 1910, but that he felt great trouble in getting the machinery into working order, so much so that it stopped working on one or two occasions, so as to necessitate experts being brought in to advise him, and finally he was compelled to appoint a native driver on a salary of Rs. 20 per mensem.

9. The average extent of land planted by Rama Reddy, annually is about 20 acres and the number of shoots sown, is on an average about two lakhs and the work of milling this quantity of mature cane used to extend for about three months with 5 ordinary iron mills, and 23 pairs of bullocks working both day and night. But this year a larger extent was planted with 3 lakhs of shoots in view of the arrival of the mill.

10. The work of milling which commenced on the 5th March 1910, will last till about the 4th June 1910. The mill had to be stopped for about 21 days in April, owing to the village jatra and rain, so that with all the stoppages an interval of about 4 weeks of 28 days has to be excluded from the period the mill has been working, thus bringing the period down to about 2 months.

11. The mill works from 6 A.M. to 6 P.M., and the number of coolies employed is 80. The average yield per diem is 18 bags of sugar or jaggory weighing 7 maunds each or 126 maunds of 25 lbs. each.

12. Rama Reddy informs me that even with this large number of coolies the mill is not sufficiently fed with canes and that the number of ovens are also insufficient to cope with the mill, considering all the difficulties they had to contend with, and the increased quantity of three lakhs of canes milled. This year, he feels that the work has been completed with a great deal of saving in time and labour.

13. The benefits which have therefore accrued by this improved method, I am informed, are despatch of work, saving of deteriorating labour to live stock and increased yield roughly about 20 per cent.